

TUMBLE IN SUGAR

**Dropped Over 50
Points in 3
Days.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Sugar tumbled thirty points yesterday, making a total of fifty points since Friday. Household sugar is now half a cent cheaper than before. This is the greatest decline within a similar period in the last ten or more years. It occurs, too, at the season when sugar generally advances, on account of its increased use in canning fruits.

It is impossible to learn from the Western Sugar Refinery, which dictates the price of sugar west of Utah, just what is the cause for the reduction. Jobbers and retailers are alike in the dark, and the public learns of the lightning change in price as quickly as the dealers. Speculation was active among jobbers yesterday as to the true cause of the sensational drop, and whether it was the precursor of other declines. Some of the shrewdest merchants believe the price will go down still lower, and that the figures will remain lower than heretofore at least for two or three months.

According to the best information available the two interests controlling the sugar market of the United States—Havemeyer and Spreckels—divide their territory at the eastern line of Utah. The Spreckels interests dictate prices west of that line. It is conjectured that the sharp decline may be the outward sign of an internal war between the two sugar powers, brought about by threatened encroachments on Pacific Coast territory. But a more tangible reason exists in the fact that the beet sugar crop is now about to be harvested, and will be the largest in the history of the State. It may be the plan of the sugar combine to discourage the production of beet sugar by outside refineries on this Coast. The sharp reduction would do this, all things considered, and if the combine intended to discourage competitive manufacture it would break the price at this time. With an immense crop of sugar beets the refineries out of the combine would be able to make a strong fight for the market. But with prices knocked from under them it remains to be seen whether the beet sugar refineries will work full blast. The beets must be made into sugar immediately after harvesting, which means within the next three months. On this theory some dealers look for the price of sugar to go lower and remain low until the status of the beet sugar crop and extent of its manufacture are determined.

LATEST SUGAR PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 4 9/16c.; centrifugal, 56 test, 4 3/4c.; molasses sugar, 3 15/16c. Redned, irregular; crushed, 6.00c.; powdered, 6.00c.; granulated, 5.50c.

TRYING TO DECEIVE THE EMPEROR

PEKING, July 14.—The Chinese officials are making elaborate preparations to save the Emperor's life when he enters Peking. All evidence of the destruction wrought by the war along the streets to be traveled by the Emperor will be temporarily disguised. Great pagodas will be erected. The Chienmen gate, which was nearly demolished by the bombardment, will be repaired with wood and plaster, painted to resemble stone, and the damage to the walls and outer buildings will be similarly masked. Li Hung Chang has asked the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the temples and palaces not later than August 15th. The Ministers of the powers have acquiesced and have notified the various commanders of their decision. The Americans and British will probably camp near the summer residences of the legations in the western hills until their barracks are completed. Guards of honor of Americans, Germans, Italians and Japanese escorted General Gaselee, the British commander, to the railway station on his departure. The members of the United States Legation awaited him at the station, together with representatives of all the other legations, except the Russians.

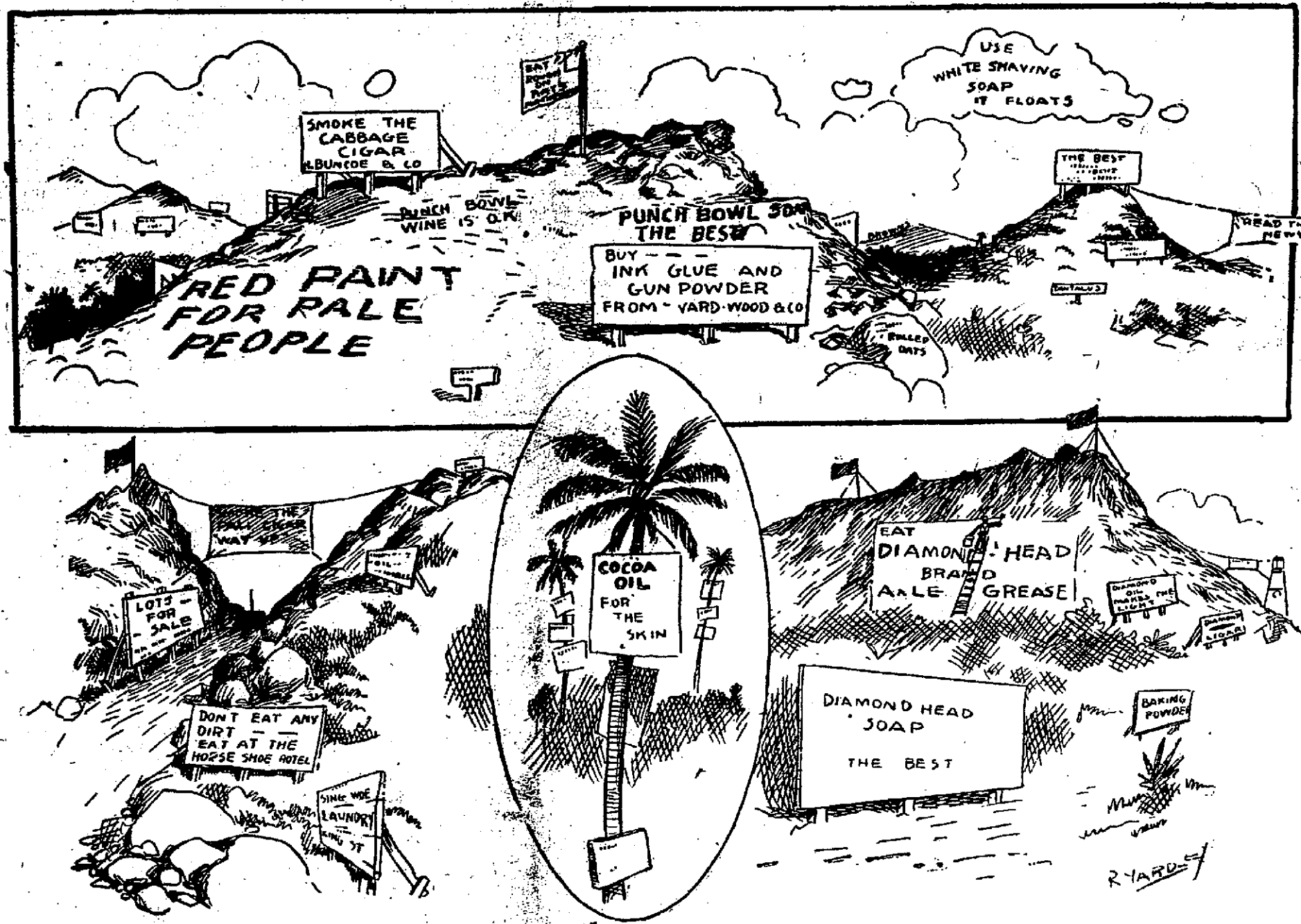
More Trouble With Italy.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Italian government has taken cognizance of a recent attack at Erwin, Miss., in which it is claimed two Italians were lynched and a third seriously wounded. The facts have been communicated to the Foreign Office at Rome and the Italian embassy here has made representations to the State Department. At the same time the Italian authorities are pursuing an investigation of their own through their consul at New Orleans and their consular agent at Vicksburg, Miss., which is not far from the scene of the alleged trouble.

Fear American Shoes.

VIENNA, July 17.—Deputy Bauman has been commissioned by the representatives of the Boot and Shoe Trade to question the Staatsrath in the lower Austrian Diet as to what that body intends to do with regard to the threatened invasion of the Vienna market by an American syndicate. The local boot and shoe men consider that American competition menaces the very existence of the whole local industry.

WHAT WE MIGHT HAVE COME TO.



DEFACING PUNCHBOWL

**Big White Sign on
the Black Lava
Cliff.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Vandals went to the summit of Punchbowl yesterday at noon and desecrated the natural rugged beauty of one of the most scenic places of Oahu, by painting in great, glaring white letters a sign for somebody's wall paper. The bare lava rocks were used by the enterprising vandal who would sacrifice one of the tourist attractions to make known to the world that he has something for sale. From every part of the city, from the decks of vessels in the harbor, no matter where one stood yesterday afternoon, he had but to turn his eyes towards Punchbowl to be greeted by the appearance of the bizarre sign.

From the balcony of the Capitol building, Acting Governor Cooper was one of the first persons to discover that Punchbowl had at last been utilized for advertising purposes. He was aghast at the changed appearance of the brow of the old volcanic crater. The great letters, executed by a hand that was not artistic, were easily read by the Governor.

Superintendent of Public Works Boyd was called up to take a look at the daub. He expressed his indignation at once, and took the first opportunity to notify the High Sheriff of what he had seen.

High Sheriff Brown used his field glasses on the sign and observed two or three men outlined like spiders against the brown, rocky hillside. He could not make out who they were, but without delay he despatched Deputy Hack Inspector Ferreira to the top of Punchbowl to warn the daubers away from their task and place them under arrest. Ferreira rode like the wind to capture the vandals, but ere he reached the summit they had disappeared. The evidences of their work, however, were on every hand. The rocks had literally been swamped in paint to cause the letters to appear in bold relief against the background of dull brown. No one was about and the officer could do nothing but make a mental picture of the scene. The sign has been plastered over the most picturesque part of the drive around the crater, and upon the hillside at a place where most of the tourists and others, during their drives, stop to view the city below, the vast area between Diamond Head and the Waiānana mountains, and the magnificent view afforded from this point of

vantage of the harbor and its shipping. The hack inspector later found a Japanese who had assisted in daubing up the side of the crater, and from the description of the man who had employed him and another Japanese to paint the sign, the High Sheriff came to the conclusion that one Tom McGiffen was the perpetrator, and a warrant was issued for his arrest under the following section of the Penal Laws of 1897:

"Posters.—Any person who shall affix or attach any show bill, hand bill, poster, advertisement or other notice to any building, fence, bridge, tree, rock, pole or other structure or object, without first obtaining the consent of the person, or persons, entitled to the possession of such building, fence, bridge, tree, rock, pole or other structure or object, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any District Magistrate shall be fined not less than \$20 for each offense."

The mass of rock where the sign appears was used in ancient times as an altar for human sacrifices by fire, the long crack in the formation making a draught which fanned the flames. At a later period it was part of a defensive work, mounting guns, which yet lie near at hand. A fine drive encircles the lava outcropping.

As soon as the man who desecrated the place is found he will have a chance to take up hot water, scrubbing brushes, chisels and soap and remove the eyesore.

The handwork of the business-like American, whose instinct for dollars and cents, and desire to let the world know the nature of his trade get the better of his aesthetic sensibilities and his love of nature, is no more. Yesterday High Sheriff Brown sent a detail of men up Punchbowl's sloping sides, and had them obliterate the offending piece of work. The legend is not yet entirely removed, for the soil at the top is so scant, the letters so large and the lime so thickly applied, that the wind and rain must do the rest, unless other means are taken. It has been suggested that a mixture of water and some coloring matter, approaching the same shade as the soil of Punchbowl, be applied to the area made white by the man who wished to so proclaim his wares. This would do the work more effectively, than spading and raking, and once more make Punchbowl a thing of beauty.

THE GENERAL ASIATIC BUDGET

**Latest leanings From the Press
of China and
Japan.**

TOKIO, July 14.—Prince Michinomiya, the Imperial grandson, was on the 7th handed over to Count Kawamura to be put to nurse. At nine o'clock that morning the Prince being held in the arms of Countess Kawamura left the Aoyama Palace for the Count's residence, Igura, Azabu, which was decorated with an evergreen arch and flags in honor of the Prince's arrival. Besides Count Kawamura (chief in charge of the bringing-up of the Prince), Marquis Sakai, Marquis Oyama, Count Matsukata, and Count

APPALLING SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE IN ORIENTAL PORTS

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Consul General Johnson, at Amoy, China, reports the appearance of the plague at that place two weeks earlier than usual this year. His statement is dated May 14. He says he has refused to permit Chinese steamer passengers to depart for Manila and the United States.

The spread of the plague during the past ten days has been rapid and the fatalities most appalling. "It is my opinion, based on the most reliable data from various sources, that during the week just closed there were as many as 100 deaths per day in Amoy and suburbs. The same condition of affairs exists in surrounding cities within thirty miles of Amoy."

The representative of the marine hospital service at Hongkong also reports the earlier appearance of the disease in that city, and a more rapid spread than usual. He says several Europeans have been attacked.

AS VIEWED FROM MANILA.

The Manila Times has the following: The shadow of an epidemic of bubonic plague still hangs over the neighboring port of Hongkong. Already the total number of cases is in excess of that of 1900, and the plague reports indicate a gradual spread among the white population.

The figures, according to the reports of the Sanitary Board, show a slight increase all around. The returns for June 1st, 1894, when the big epidemic raged, showed the total deaths to date to be 925, while for the present year up till June 5 (an almost equal period), the deaths have been 934. The number of cases reported up to the 5th of June, this year, were: Chinese, 1,008; other Asiatics, 32; Europeans, 14; total, 1,054. The number of deaths reported were: Chinese, 935; other Asiatics, 32; Europeans, 5; total, 972.

Kabayama have been appointed guardians of the infant, on whom they waited on the occasion. A wet-nurse named Kobayashi has been engaged and also two or three others in reserve. On the previous day Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the Crown Prince's Palace and saw the little Prince.

JAPANESE ARBOREAL CURIOSITIES.

At the Conduit street galleries on the 5th of June, Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley disposed of a choice collection of the Japanese dwarf trees. Many of the trees were exhibited at the recent Temple show, when the silver gilt Bankian Medal was awarded to their owner by the Royal Horticultural Society. One of the ferns had been trained in the shape of a ball; another was in the form of a ring; another was like a miniature monkey. Some of the miniature cedar trees were beautiful specimens; one of them, 120 years old, fetched 15 guineas. A specimen of the golden variety, 120 years old, and 3 ft. 4 in. high, sold for 14 guineas. A "maple on stilts" was one of the most remarkable of the many curiosities. The plant was sold for 10 guineas. Some larches, grown in the shape of a Chinese junk, fetched 24;

Later advices show the figures of the year up to June 8 to be 1,032 cases and 1,027 deaths. The number of cases for last year in Hongkong were 1,063 cases and 1,034 deaths, so that the number of cases to June 8 were already in excess of that of 1900.

The exchange states that the Hongkong City Hall has been closed by the authorities owing to the death of its Parson caretaker, following the discovery of a number of dead rats in the building. The Hongkong papers show that the plague is general in its appearance there, and not confined to any particular district, though of course it is to be expected that the number is greater in the more crowded Chinese districts. One case is mentioned where a coolie dropped on the wharf.

The daily number of cases in Hongkong has been 20 to 30, and this seems to decrease, according to the custom of plague, during cool spells. It is well known that the disease thrives better in hot than cool weather, and since Hongkong is just entering the hot season, it looks ominous for a serious epidemic.

Manila, which has an approximate population, is shown by the Board of Health reports to score about 20 or 30 cases a week (last week there were 27 cases, and this week 20) which is Hongkong's daily average. However, it may there were 137 cases and 124 deaths, the Chinese cases being 97 with 89 deaths, thus making the biggest monthly total Manila has yet had. But May in Manila is its hottest month, and in view of the fact that we are on the verge of the rainy season, the outlook is more promising. Not only is the weather always cooler during the wet period, but wet weather is not favorable to plague. According to medical authorities, the danger of the visitation of a plague epidemic is not in the present year, but must be feared and looked for in the succeeding one. Already steps are being taken by the Board of Health to be in readiness should such a visitation occur, so that if by any possibility the theory works out, we will not be taken by surprise.

Others trained to represent a stork were sold for £2; and two other dwarf cedar trees were knocked down at 11 guineas apiece.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF JAPAN.

Boyd's Commercial Guide (Shanghai) for May has a severe condemnation of Japanese trade methods, and declares that "no sooner is one fraud discovered than another is invented and practiced." "Foreigners," this journal continues, "find the opportunities for successful legitimate business gradually growing less, and consequently are leaving Japan for markets less unsavory. Japan will wake up before long and find she will have to offer sufficient inducement to prompt foreigners to extend business relations with her."

LEGATION CITY OF PEKING.

The Legation City at Peking, writes a correspondent of the N.-C. Daily News, is building fast. The protecting wall, while not near as high as the city wall, nor a tenth as thick, is still built heavily enough to afford resistance to any but heavy calibre guns; and as the Chinese don't make and cannot under present conditions import heavy cannon, the Legation in future can consider themselves safe if a good guard is kept and they

MORE PLAGUE IN 'FRISCO

**Four More Cases
Are in the Big
City.**

SACRAMENTO, July 9.—Bubonic plague appears to have broken out again in San Francisco, says the Bee tonight, four cases having appeared within a week. The first case was of a Chinese who was found July 6th. He died either on July 6th or 6th in an undertaker's establishment and was autopsied by an officer of the Marine Hospital Service in the presence of Daniel Keavane, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, and the personal representative of Governor Gage, Dr. C. N. Ellinwood, Dr. Winslow Anderson, Dr. J. M. Williamson, President of the San Francisco Board of Health, Dr. H. F. A. Rykogel, Mr. Gibbons, Dr. Louis A. Keugle, Dr. Silas Mouser, Dr. W. H. Kellogg, bacteriologist to the San Francisco Board of Health, A. C. Bothie and others. The diagnosis of the case was that the disease was bubonic plague, and smears from fresh specimens, when examined under the microscope, showed the presence of the plague bacillus in great numbers.

A dispatch to the Bee states this morning three new cases were discovered, all upon Washington street in Chinatown section, and all were of Japanese. The names could not be learned. Two of these are dead and one still lives.

are well provisioned. The last siege was successfully resisted, because there being several large grain shops in the Legation area, provisions for the large garrison of non-combatants as well as the six hundred defenders was possible. In future, with all Chinese business houses out of the district, only such provisions as are stored in the military barracks will be available. It behooves the various governments therefore to see that arms, ammunition, and abundant provisions are kept in stock at Tientsin, or the world may be given a spectacle of two thousand soldiers starved out with plenty of time to prepare, where six hundred held the fort and successfully resisted for two months on twenty-four hours' notice.

In addition to the wall around the Legation City on three sides (the south side being already protected by the wall of the main city), much other work on private and public buildings has given employment to hundreds of carpenters and masons and thousands of coolies.

Louis Thompson, a negro, was lynched for theft in Louisiana last week. He stole a bottle of pop.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and we will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as a poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901. If sufficient inducements are offered

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 KILBY ST., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

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Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. I. WALLER, Manager

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Shanghai harbor is to be deepened. Crispien, ex-premier of Italy, is seriously ill.

The heat in Yucatan is the highest in years.

An oil discovery is reported in Oklahoma.

Another heir is expected by Mrs. George Gould.

Harry Mann, the theatrical manager, is dead.

The artillery is to have still further increase.

The strike delays work on the new warships.

The Boers captured a 7-pound gun at Hontkop.

The health of Mrs. Jefferson Davis has improved.

The Santa Fe has withdrawn its cut-rate tariff.

Peru is preparing for a possible war with Chile.

New York market was a wheat and corn market.

Kansas and Missouri are facing a water famine.

The Russians seem to be settled at Newchwang.

Frederick Beringer, the Napa wine man, is dead.

The train collision at Norton, Mo., cost eighteen lives.

Senor Federico Errazuriz, President of Chile, is dead.

The French government is arresting Polish agitators.

American capitalists may build big hotels in London.

English public opinion is getting averse to Lord Kitchener.

Vladimir witnesses swear that Boers killed the wounded.

The U. S. training ship Hartford has arrived at Stockholm.

At Seattle both the Consadines have been held for murder.

The new battleship Maine will be launched on July 27th.

F. W. Hollis may succeed Ambassador White, who will resign.

Railroad stocks have had a heavy drop in the New York market.

Watermelons in Lodi, California, have been attacked by a pest.

Fifty thousand Epworth Leaguers have arrived in San Francisco.

At Denver the gas heat exploded dynamite, killing two men.

Kansas and Missouri crops have been ruined by months of drought.

Capt. F. P. Fremont is in trouble at Manila for striking a soldier.

Two Italians, lying asleep at Edwin, Miss., were riddled with bullets.

Two sealers were drowned in the surf off San Miguel Island, California.

State Gardner Dunn of California has been discharged for drunken work.

Sol Bernheim, U. S. Consul at Tenerife has fled in a petition in bankruptcy.

A strange woman, strikingly handsome, may contest Pierre Lorillard's will.

Judge Sellers, a leading lawyer and politician of Indiana, took his own life.

The Transmississippi Congress opened July 15.

Carnegie has completed his \$10,000,000 gift to Scotland.

The American match trust has secured an English plant.

Heavy shipments of gold are coming from the Klondike.

Intense heat and great storms have damaged crops in Europe.

The Chinese indemnity payments will cover a period of forty years.

C. H. Allen, Governor of Porto Rico, may become Ambassador to Italy.

Sixty thousand orange trees are being sent from California to Honduras.

Grant Gillespie may succeed the late Adelbert Hay as Consul at Pretoria.

The Earl of Roslyn has made a failure as drummer for a cattle cake firm.

A Philadelphia millionaire has left a fund to provide for disabled teachers.

Many houses have been swept away by a hurricane on the Guatemala coast.

An aged Californian, James A. King, has wedded a young bride in Illinois.

An American manufacturer has proposed to buy all the Belgian silk works.

An income of \$20,000 per year is now needed to move in high English society.

French burglars are making a raid on the jewels of the American colony in Paris.

Admiral Mello of Brazil has been cleared of the charge of monarchical plotting.

The United States will support Japan's claim for an enlargement of her indemnity.

Fifteen Polish students are on trial at Posen for belonging to national patriotic societies.

Minister Billy West is dangerously ill of an abscess of the mouth caused by smoking.

London trade circles favor the projected European trade combine against America.

London is near to a financial panic owing to a heavy decline in the prices of stocks.

R. H. Newell, the humorist known as "Sprague C. Kerr," was found dead in New York.

Prince Chun is now en-route to Germany to apologize for the murder of Von Ketteler.

A Chicago man victim of an accident, is living with his head nearly severed from his body.

With the censorship of the Manila press is abusing the American military administration.

Hugh Teyssie will divide his estate of \$200,000 between his widow and his daughter Alice.

Eight Italians and a trainman were killed by the collapse of a bridge at Springfield, Pa.

Major Gen. Smith-Dorrien has been made Adjutant General of the British forces in India.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the Chilean section of the Transandean rail way for \$90,000.

Arthur defeated a force of Boers in the Transvaal killing four and capturing forty-seven.

The British case will be tried again in the Delaware witnesses promising to appear and testify.

Artie President Shalkberger's wife has been captured by the British and taken to Pretoria.

Julius Follenstein has sued a Los Angeles woman for \$2500 damages in breach of promise.

Oliver Schreiner the author is in Berlin seeking for having espoused the cause of the Boers.

Edison wins a fortune in the decision giving him his rights as the inventor of moving pictures.

A British school of naval strategy fashioned on the United States establishment is to be started.

The discovery of a new throat disease by Dr. Koenig, an American doctor, interests French scientists.

A boiler explosion on an excursion boat at Niagara, Pa., killed two boys and injured a dozen other persons.

Lockjaw and death came of a wound from a toy pistol in the hands of a ten-year-old boy at Portland, Ore.

Major General St. William Nicholson has been appointed director of military intelligence in the British army.

Gomes has returned to Cuba.

The body of a murdered Chinese at San Jose has been boiled to secure the bullets needed in evidence against the criminals.

A woman, unable to get her money after business hours, circulated false reports and caused a run on an Ohio bank.

The Tribune's London correspondent discredits a reported engagement of Lord Rosebery and the Duchess of Albany.

White fishermen on the Fraser river have got the fisheries away from the Japs and have marooned several of them.

Harry Craven, grandson of Rear Admiral Craven, has gone insane because of a hazing he got at Annapolis, four years ago.

English engineers are in Jamaica to inquire into the failure of English locomotives to do the same work as American locomotives.

N. H. Copeland, an insurance passenger on an East-bound Union Pacific train, murdered a fellow-passenger whom he said had hypnotized him.

Admiral Crowninshield is not popular in Washington and the statement that he will command the European squadron next year is adversely criticized.

A seal of the office of W. N. Dimmick, chief clerk of the San Francisco mint, shows that he knew the combination of the vault that was robbed of \$30,000.

Agricultural conditions are bad in Europe and Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Great Britain will have to draw on the United States for food.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, Governor of Benguet, has been ordered to Manila to be examined on the charges that he had to do with Otto Scherer, secretary of that province, who disagrees with the Governor's views of administration.

In a decree made public at Peking, the Dowager Empress orders Chinese Ministers now abroad to report to her the names of young Chinese in foreign countries who have shown special abilities in the various professions, with a view of bringing them back to China, at the Government's expense, where they will be eligible for office.

A Salt Lake dispatch says: Judge Hall of the United States Supreme Court today rendered his decision in the celebrated Hilton-Park case, the Court holding that the ceremony of "sealing" performed in 1872 was purely a religious ceremony affecting the lives of Mrs. Hilton and Dr. Park only in the hereafter, and was not a marriage ceremony known to or recognized by the laws of Utah.

A Red Sea beach telegram says: A strange light emitted from the ocean here under a moonless sky is attracting great attention. The phosphorescent condition is supposed to be due to earthquakes, several slight shocks having been felt on shore within the past few days. Far up and down the coast the water for a mile or more is very muddy, and the display of light is apparently from the same area.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the famous old Minnesota to be stricken from the Naval Register. A board of condemnation has just appraised her at \$15,000, and she will be sold at public auction in Boston, where she now lies. The Minnesota is one of the most noted vessels of the old Navy. She was built in Washington in 1855, and was the flagship of Admiral Goldsborough in the famous battle between the Merrimack and the Union fleet in Hampton roads the day before the Monitor arrived.

FAMOUS OLD CALAMITY JANE

ANACONDA (Mont.), July 12.—Mrs. Josephine Winfield Brake of Buffalo, N. Y., author and Washington correspondent for a New York newspaper, has been in Montana for the past week searching for "Calamity Jane," the noted plainswoman. Yesterday Mrs. Brake discovered Calamity Jane in the hut of a negro man at Horr, near Livingston. The poor woman was suffering with fever and was broken in spirit.

The scene that followed the offer of Mrs. Brake to take Calamity to her own home in Buffalo, where she could spend the remainder of her life in comfort, was pathetic in the extreme and the noted frontier woman wept like a child. Calamity Jane has been on the frontier since she was a young girl. She was in the Black Hills at the time of the killing of William Hind (William Hickok) and it is said that it was she who captured his murderer. She rendered valuable services to Custer, Reno, Egan and other Indian fighters.

Of late years she has drifted about the State from place to place, making a livelihood as best she could. During the summer she sold pictures of herself to park tourists. During the past couple of years she has been ill a considerable portion of the time. The newspapers printed columns about her, through which means the attention of General Egan and many other friends of the woman was called to the plight of their friend of early days. The result is that Mrs. Brake took the step mentioned. The two women have left Livingston for Buffalo.

Calamity Jane is about 50 years of age. Her maiden name was Canary and she is said to be from New York. The last man she married was a drayman of Livingston, named Burk.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire line I have never sold anything so equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure relief in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

Tobacco Under Canvas.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Secretary of Agriculture and former Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, has paid a visit to the fields of Connecticut where the tobacco farmers have made extensive experiments in the growing of tobacco under canvas. The statement is made that Mr. Whitney believes the new scheme will revolutionize the tobacco industry and that he is contemplating the purchase of large interests in Connecticut. Mr. Wilson is going over the tobacco country for the department.

An organized band of pickpockets at Allentown, Pa., Colorado, robbed a party of twenty Epworth League girls of money and tickets, in some cases taking as much as \$100.

ANOTHER HOT WAVE MAKES THE STRICKEN EAST SWELTER

CHICAGO, July 17.—Temperatures at 7 a. m.—New York, 76; Boston, 78; Philadelphia, 76; Washington, 74; Chicago, 80; Minneapolis, 76; Cincinnati, 78; St. Louis, 80.

IN NEED OF RAIN.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—General rain over the Southwest is still delayed and the indications this morning were for at least another day of torrid weather. A light thunderstorm occurred at Concordia, Kan., 100 miles west from Kansas City. A few sprinkles fell last night in Southwest Missouri and Northern Arkansas. At Dawson, I. T., in the Cherokee Nation, seventy-five miles south of the Kansas line, half an inch of rain fell last night, breaking a drought of thirty-eight days. It is doubtful whether the rain came in time to do much good. The weather in the Nation was cooler today. In Kansas City at 10 o'clock this morning the Weather Bureau reported a temperature of 94, with indications for Western Missouri and Kansas of possible light thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight.

TEMPERATURE OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 17.—At 10 a. m. the temperature was 85, following a hot and oppressive night. A brisk southwest breeze sprang up at that hour, affording considerable relief. Thunder showers are possible later in the day.

SCORCHING DAY AHEAD.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The rain failed to come in this vicinity last night and today starts in with every indication of being a scorcher. At 8 a. m. the Government thermometer registered 84. There have been several prostrations during the past twenty-four hours and one death, that of Prof. Bernhard J. Neumann, who for forty-two years acted as organist of St. Mary's German Catholic Church.

STEYN HAD CLOSE CALL Boer Leader Barely Escapes the Enemy.

LONDON, July 14.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria: "Broadwood's brigade surprised Retz, capturing Steyn's brother and others. Steyn himself escaped in his shirt sleeves, with one other man only. The so-called 'Orange River Government' papers were captured."

Lord Kitchener also reports that Scheepers's commando, as announced in dispatches early last week, burned the public buildings in Murraysburg, Cape Colony, and some farmhouses in the vicinity.

According to further advices from Lord Kitchener, the columns under Featherstone and Colonel Dixon have reached Zeerust, Western Transvaal. They met with opposition and made some captures. The British casualties were one officer killed and three officers and twenty-four men wounded.

"General Broadwood," says a dispatch to the Daily News from Bloemfontein, "surprised Retz due east of Lindley at dawn last Thursday, July 11th. He took twenty-nine prisoners, including General A. P. Clowne and General Wessels, Commandant Dwaal, First Cornet Pelt Steyn, President Steyn's brother, Thos. Brain, Secretary of Government, and Roches de Villiers, Secretary to the Council. Steyn himself fled without coat or boots. General De Wet is believed to have been present."

Lord Kitchener has advised the Government, the Daily News understands, that it is possible to withdraw a large number of infantry regiments from South Africa, amounting virtually to the greater part of the unmounted army. At the same time it requests that he be supplied with more mounted men. The Government is considering this, according to the Daily News, and will probably be guided by Lord Kitchener's advice.

"It is also contemplated," says the same journal, "if the infantry is largely withdrawn, to concentrate the British troops along the Natal railway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg and between Johannesburg and Pretoria, thus carrying gold and provisions for the troops by a shorter route than the Cape Town route."

A SALMON COMBINATION

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Tribune says the salmon combination which has been formed for rumor and counter-rumor for several weeks, is now an assured fact, and today it will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. It will be called the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, and its capital stock is \$22,000,000, half of which will remain in the treasury for the purchase of additional plants and the erection of new ones.

The salmon organization was not an easy one to form and Delafield, McGovern & Co., who have managed the New York end of the combination are greatly pleased at the successful ending. In the first place, the Western salmon canners were not intimately acquainted with the idea proposed. Then the salmon men came to this city to talk matters over and the time they chose was the hottest week this summer. The heat nearly put an end to negotiations. The third difficulty is said to have been due to the

GREAT HEAT IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—Indications are for another scorching day in this city. The humidity is very high. The temperature at 7 a. m. was 81. Showers were reported last night in the South Platte district, breaking the prolonged drought. Eight other counties in Central Nebraska also report a good rainfall. Two heat prostrations have occurred in this city since yesterday.

THUNDERSTORM AT LA CROSSE.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 17.—The heat spell was broken by a terrific rain and electrical storm this morning. The temperature had ranged between 93 and 97 degrees for a week.

RAIN FALLING IN MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 17.—Rain has been falling throughout Boone county since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The authorities at the Government Experimental Station here now take a hopeful view of the situation.

HOTTEST OF THE SEASON.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—Last night was the hottest of the season, with a minimum temperature of 85 degrees. No rain fell in the city, although a heavy thunderstorm prevailed several hours at Maple Hill, twenty-five miles west, and a heavy fall of rain is reported at Valencia, twelve miles west. The mercury was 98 at noon. Small prospect of rain here.

RAIN DIDN'T MATERIALIZE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 17.—The promised rain failed to come last night. This is the fourteenth day without rain in Iowa, with the exception of several slight traces in isolated sections. Crops are suffering, but it is still maintained by experts that if rain comes within two days the corn crop will be saved. This morning there was every promise of another scorcher, the temperature opening at 7 a. m. at 78, two degrees above yesterday. At 9 o'clock it was 83, with a stiff breeze blowing.

effort of the Alaska Packing Association to get control of the salmon industry. A member of the firm of Delafield, McGovern & Co., said:

"All of the details of the new salmon combination have been arranged and we expect to incorporate at once. Thomas McGovern will leave here on Saturday for Seattle to take up operations. Officers will probably be elected while he is in the West. It is not known just who will be at the head. Its financial officers will be in this city, the business offices in Seattle."

"The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company has absorbed seventeen canning companies in Alaska and eleven on Puget Sound. Other firms are expected to come in shortly and swell the number to thirty concerns. We will pack between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 cases of salmon this season."

Hawaii Not for California.

It is again proposed to make Hawaii a part of the State of California, though for what especial advantage, either for California or for the Hawaiians, is not wholly clear. The time is hardly ripe for the admission of the islands to the rights and privileges of Statehood, and it is not likely that the citizens of California will relish the acquisition of so much raw material at once as the annexation of the new Territory would bring into fraternal relations with them. For the present matters are better as they are, and should be allowed to remain so until the State of Hawaii is ready to be proclaimed. California is rich enough and big enough, and intrinsically great enough, to get along without any such questionable enlargement of her territory or sphere of influence; and Hawaii is entitled to the hope of retribution which her natural resources and peculiar strategic value so richly promise.—Harper's Weekly.

John A. Hiney, who resigned from the Endowment Rank K. of P. Board of Control under fire, has been asked to retire from the Knights of Khorassan, as well.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Which is Better.—To Try an Experiment, of Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Weak. Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. McShane, of 82 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle, I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamships from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mills College CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all other ailments arising from impure blood. Each box contains 41 pills, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all other ailments arising from impure blood. Each box contains 41 pills, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all other ailments arising from impure blood.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Cures Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Colds.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

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SENATE DOES FAST WORK

Unpaid Claims Bill Passes Second Reading.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Senate yesterday passed the Brown bill to provide for the payment of unsettled claims, on the second reading, ordered it to third reading this morning and adjourned to meet at 9:15 o'clock today. This early hour was set for the purpose of getting the business of the Senate complete before the hour for the meeting of the House. There were three amendments to the bill which carry sums for various purposes, but with those exceptions the bill is as it was introduced, there being, in the opinion of the Senators, no reason for the consumption of time in the referring of the measure to a committee.

That the House will pass the bill seems probable. Representative Emmelhuth said yesterday afternoon that he thought this would be done at the session today. He said he had conversations with several members of the House and they had given him to understand that they would vote for the bill when it comes from the Upper House. Others of the Independents are of the same opinion, so that there seems every reason to expect that conclusion to be reached by the Representatives. Unless this is done the complications which have marked the last week will continue for some days at least.

Beside the message which will convey to the Lower House the information that the upper body has put through the Brown act, there will be a second message submitted. This was provided on motion of Senator Brown yesterday, before the consideration of the bill on second reading was taken up. The clerk of the Senate was directed to inform the House, in reply to its message, that the Senate would be ready to adjourn sine die upon the passage through the House of the bill for unpaid claims. This was understood by the members of the body to be meant, not as a threat, that the Senate would try to force the unpaid claims bill, but that it would not attempt to make the House stay until the passage of the bill for the use of any loans which may become available during the biennial period, which will end with June 30, 1903, but is ready to quit work with the end of the week.

There was little time lost in the Senate. The decision to send a message to the House had been reached when the reading of the bill for the second time was undertaken. During the items for roads Senator Brown had inserted an amendment providing for the payment to the Hakalau Plantation Company of \$5.65. When the Treasury items were reached, Senator Carter arose and offered the item of \$1,929.38, to cover the payment of license and stamps by the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company. Mr. Carter said that the amount had been improperly collected by Treasurer Lansing, and that a committee of the Senate had inserted it in the Appropriation bill, but in the conference there had been put into the bill none of the items which did not appear in the House bill in some form, so that this was overlooked. He thought there could be no question as to the justice of the claim and hoped it would be put in. The amendment passed by a unanimous vote. Later Senator Achi offered an amendment which sets apart \$10,000 for the use of the Department of Public Works in the payment of such bills as have not been presented as yet. There was some discussion over this item, and several men gave notice that there would be no further amendments permitted. The total of the bill is now \$24,216.27.

After the passage of these amendments the bill went through on the second reading and was ordered to third reading tomorrow. The hour for convening was made 9:15 o'clock, and the Senate thereupon adjourned.

CAPT. RICHMANN IN HONOLULU.

Captain Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth United States Infantry, whose movements in the past fourteen months have been watched with unusual interest by Americans while he was with the Boer army in the South African war as the military attaché from the United States Government, is a passenger aboard the transport Grant en route to Manila to rejoin his regiment. Captain Reichmann is a splendid type of manhood, strong and sturdy, and, being familiar with the language of the people whose varying fortunes he followed since the first shot was fired in the war for Boer independence, was just the man for the place.

He speaks in the highest terms of the brave men who are still fighting for their liberties and characterizes them not as soldiers in the true sense, but as men banded together to protect their country from an invading foe. Captain Reichmann was at Pretoria when the city fell into the hands of the British. When the Boers retreated, he placed his impediments in charge of the American Consul and there it remains to this day, he not having returned to the United States via that capital. He has watched Cronje, Joubert, Blake, the leader of the Irish Brigade Botha and Dewet. He has scurried here and there over theveldt and kopjes in the masterful retreats conducted by Dewet and Botha, and when he left the scene of guerrilla conflict Dewet was eluding the columns of the British with as much strategic skill from his own or a Boer standpoint as during the brightest days of the war. When he left South Africa Dewet was also making his sudden, deadly assaults on unprotected columns and outlying garrisons, harassing the enemy at every point cutting off rail-

road communications, worrying the British Generals and all with but a handful of men.

Captain Reichmann recently compiled a lengthy report of his experiences in South Africa while military attaché, which was placed in the hands of the War Department authorities prior to his departure for Manila. In it he has embodied his views of the methods employed by both armies in the field, concentration of troops by the Boers, and, in general, a narrative of the manner in which the Boers were compelled to relinquish each of their strongholds and take to the field to commence an active guerrilla campaign. The officer hesitated yesterday before granting an interview upon the subject of his Boer war experiences, saying that the interviewers had quoted him incorrectly and caused him to say things in the newspapers which he stoutly disclaims having said.

"I have been with Generals Botha and Dewet, both splendid strategists, and men who have the liberties of their country and people at heart. They are in the field to harass the British to the bitter end. They will cause England to continue the war and pile up the enormous expenses to maintain it, until they have worried them to a point where they believe they can obtain terms more to their liking than those now proposed.

"Generals Botha and Dewet are ripping up the lines of railroads all around the British, cutting off garrisons here and there, and capturing trains of supplies. As for President Kruger, he was too old and feeble to take the field with the younger and more energetic men of the Republic, and they allowed him to retire at a much reduced salary. The Generals are free to conduct their campaigns as they see fit and are able to maintain their men in the field from the supplies taken from the British. They are armed with British guns and ammunition now.

"When I took my leave of the Government there the Secretary of State said to me, 'I shall remember how your people fought a good fight for eight years for their liberties, and we will do the same.' When I left Pretoria with the Boer Government my property was placed in charge of the American Consul. Upon my return to the States I did not wish to ask the British military government of Pretoria to allow me to come into the city to get my kit, for under the circumstances I was in a peculiar position, and, not desiring to be under the necessity of being refused permission to enter, I avoided Pretoria. There were many Americans in the Boer army. I knew Colonel Blake of the Irish Brigade very well, having known him when he was an officer in the United States Army. They were good fighters, although for the most part a barum-scarum lot of Americans.

"I think the war will keep on until Great Britain offers more reasonable terms. England has a financial problem on her hands to solve in this war. The Boers have about 15,000 men in the field. They are the hardest race of people I have ever met and they will fight to their last drop of blood. The British have 200,000 men there and it takes most of these to occupy the railroads and outlying garrisons. The Boers are fighting for their liberties and will not give up until they are offered advantageous terms. They are a simple, homelike people, and not at all what so many of the newspapers have said of them—an uncouth, undeveloped race. They are not soldiers, but most of them are splendid horsemen, good shots and able to bear great physical hardships. They want to keep worrying the British along and make it cost them two hundred millions a year. Dewet is a very determined little fellow and has won immortal fame. He has had the whole British army after him at various times but he has slipped away from the pursuers without difficulty."

BIG STEEL PLANTS FORCED TO CLOSE

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Reports received from all sources connected with the strike of the steel workers today indicate that the members of the Amalgamated Association have matters well in hand and that the strike order was generally obeyed. Telegrams from various points where the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Sheet Steel Company are located tell of the shutting down of these plants in large numbers. In many cases the plants had been shut down by the first strike order, which affected the sheet steel and the steel hoop companies only. The last order brought out all union plants of the American Tin Plate Company, with the single exception of the new mill in Monessen, which is still running. At the Amalgamated Association headquarters it is stated that the figures given out Saturday night regarding the number of men who would be actually idle in the mills of the three companies have proved correct. This number was placed at 74,000.

The Pacific Cable.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons today the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, detailing the progress of the Pacific cable, said that several sectional cable houses already had been constructed and sent out and were being erected at the various places. The survey had been sufficiently completed over 100 miles of the proposed route, and the manufacture of the cable would begin this week. Mr. Chamberlain said landing sites had been selected on Queensland, New Zealand, Norfolk Island and at Vancouver, and that the cable board was satisfied as to the ability of the contractors to complete the work by the end of 1902.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Rockwell, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., General Agents, H. I.

FILIPINOS WON'T WORK

Unemployed Strike Without Any Cause.

Filipinos as laborers seem to be impossible in their own country. Already there is a demand in the islands of the archipelago for more laborers, the impetus given to trade and agriculture by the closing of active warfare having made the demand greater than the supply. The leading journals of Manila are now agitating the importation of Porto Ricans to work in the cane and hemp fields.

With a record as is given to these laborers by the newspapers of their own land, and by every army officer, it appears that they would offer little aid to local industries, even if there appeared no obstacles to their being brought here. The conditions in the archipelago are now such that there is a demand being made for the continued bringing in of Chinese and Japanese in large numbers. This is said by the Manila Times to be necessary to make the progress which is hoped for by those who are now protesting the exploitation of the industries of the islands.

Should there be no restriction of the immigration of the Orientals into the Philippines, there would be offered a chance to secure many of these laborers for the plantations here. The wages offered here are better than those paid anywhere else, for the same labor, and there would be attracted large shipments of the Japanese and Chinese, if the ruling at the war and treasury departments would be that men could come from the islands.

As indicating the status of the laborers in Manila and the islands generally, the following from the Manila Times, is conclusive:

"The strike among the employees of the labor syndicate recently formed by the Civil Commission is an indication of what may be expected continuously if native labor has to be depended upon for the development of the industries of the Philippine Islands, and is a forcible argument against the exclusion of Chinese laborers. The labor syndicate of which these natives were employed was formed by the Civil Commission at the request of a number of leading Filipinos for the purpose of relieving the present distress and assisting the natives in obtaining employment. This employment was found on the Benguet roads for those who were willing to accept it, and 150 of the unemployed were sent up by the syndicate and given work, provided with good food and given a liberal daily wage. In addition to being paid 50 cents a day, the men were given three meals daily, and this generosity has apparently spoiled them. Every protection should of course be given to the Filipino laborer in his own country but if he fails to rise to the occasion he cannot complain if other Asiatics are imported who are capable and willing to do the work which he, through his natural indolence, is unwilling to perform.

"The labor question is one of the most perplexing questions in the development of the islands, and it has been said with a good deal of truth that the only solution of the problem is through the importation of Chinese. The timber forests and mining resources of the Malay states and Borneo would never have been developed without Chinese and Indian labor.

"If there is any objection to Chinese labor, why not import the surplus supply of Porto Rico, the same as is being done in Hawaii. During the past few months over 1,500 men, women and children have left for Hawaii, to the order of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and it is stated that about 8,000 men will be sent to those islands shortly. The emigration of her labor class may be considered a blessing for Porto Rico. The island is exceedingly over-populated, and there is no work to be offered to the vast army of the unemployed. Those who are left behind have more opportunity to better themselves, and those who emigrate, especially those who go to Hawaii, or who may come to the Philippines, will be given permanent employment. The climate and style of labor would suit them, as being that to which they had been accustomed, and the importation would have the effect of rousing the Filipino laborers to a sense of what they are missing."

THE MARSHAL'S THINKING.

"I thought, Sir," said one of Napoleon's Marshals to him during a private interview at which the Emperor was giving the military man certain important instructions, "I thought, Sir—"

Quick as a wink the small Corsican went into one of his fits of cold rage and flew at the Marshal like a jungle tiger at an elephant.

"You thought! you thought!" he shrieked in a voice raucous as the cry of a peacock and full of malignant devilry. "What have you to do with thinking? Obey your orders, Sir, and leave the thinking to me. Go, now, before I strike you with my riding-whip, go, go!"

Yet in the Tenth Hussars there was a better thinker than Napoleon, for on the latter's return from Elba the Hussar (once a Parisian cobbler) predicted Waterloo.

Shoemakers and tailors are commonly intellectual men, and most of them dyspeptic. Too much cogitation and too little exercise does it.

Mr. F. P. Le Breton, of 128 King street, Svedenham, Christchurch, New Zealand, is a tailor, and judging from a clear-headed letter of his dated December 15th, 1899, he is a good deal of a thinker. Away back in his younger days he lived at Seafield, Ashburton, where his father had a large farm and employed a number of men. When any of these men became ill, as often happened, Le Breton's mother and he used to cure them with Mother Seigel's Syrup. They had heard of it through a pamphlet received from London.

"When I was a mere youth," says Mr. Le Breton, "I underwent great pain and anxiety from kidney trouble. No treatment mitigated it and I suffered thus until I reached my young manhood. It was then my friend, Mother Seigel's

Syrup, and I first used it.

"The effect of the medicine surprised us all. Within three months I was quite well, my kidneys acting perfectly and the pain completely gone.

"It will show how deep the cure went down, and how real and genuine it was, when I mention that I felt not even a suspicion of my former complaint for eleven years.

"We then removed here to Christchurch, where I began business as a tailor and cutter. After a time I had a slight renewal of the kidney disorder, caused, no doubt, by my sedentary mode of life. It troubled me but little, yet why should I endure it at all when the remedy which delivered me once before was within easy reach?

"I found immediately that its natural efficacy had not departed from Mother Seigel's Syrup. A few small doses—only ten drops each—went straight to the affected parts and made them sound and whole once more.

"My mother is 82 years old, enjoys excellent health, and has the skin and complexion of a young woman. This she attributes to her having used Mother Seigel's Syrup off and on for many years.

"I have lived in this locality for eleven years, and most of the people here can vouch for the truth of what I tell you."

We all do some trifle of thinking for ourselves; and among the things we agree upon—as proved by abundant evidence—is this: That if there is a remedy which, above all others, can be trusted to cure most of our complaints, the name of it is Mother Seigel's Syrup.

TRAINMEN BURN MEXICAN'S BODY

CHICAGO, July 11.—A special to the Tribune from El Paso, Texas, says: An American train crew on the Mexican Central railroad has just reached this city, having fled the republic to the north, in consequence of accidentally running over and killing a Mexican and throwing his body in the firebox of the locomotive, in hopes of concealing his death.

The accident happened below Torren, Mexico. A freight in an isolated spot ran over a peon, killing the man instantly. In Mexico the death of a subject by a train is as much a crime as murder. Knowing this the crew, to conceal the accident, threw the body in the firebox.

A few days later the relatives of the dead man began inquiry as to his whereabouts. Someone had seen him at a certain point and one Mexican from a distance saw the train stop. The members of the crew were questioned and fearing the truth would come out they resigned their positions and fled to the United States.

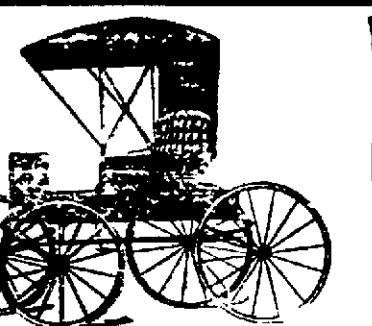
Latest Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Census Bureau, in a bulletin on the population by sex, general nativity and color in 1900 in Hawaii, gives the following summary: Hawaii—Males, 196,339; females, 4,637; native born, 63,221; foreign born, 59,756; total white, 66,880; native white, 5,141; foreign parents, 26,223; foreign white, 2,749; total colored, 5,111.

The foreign-born element constitutes very nearly three-fifths of the population of Hawaii, and comprised mainly Chinese and Japanese. The next largest proportion of foreign born is in Illinois, one-fifth, and Idaho a little over one-seventh. The population of Idaho is 95 per cent white. The colored element in Hawaii is 5.6 per cent of the whole population. In Idaho the foreign white persons and the native white persons of foreign parentage represent 49 per cent of the entire population, and in Hawaii 18 to 20 per cent.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The friends of Dr. and Mrs. Titus Munson Coan who did not know of their domestic infidelity, will learn with astonishment that Mrs. Coan, who died two weeks ago, left a will, dated in 1897, by which she cut off her husband from all share in her property. This will has been filed for probate here, and the testatrix divides her estate equally between her two sons, Philip Munson Coan, who attained his majority not long ago, and Hamilton L. Coan, a minor. Through the filing of this will it became known for the first time that Dr. and Mrs. Coan had been separated for several years before her death.

Dr. Coan ranks high among the literary critics of America, and is also well known as a lecturer. He is prominent socially, as was his wife.

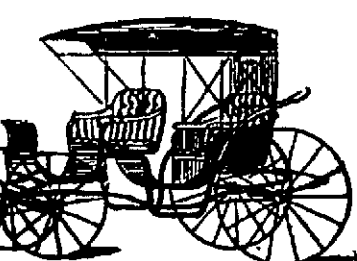


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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY : : : : : JULY 26

Honolulu is the ninety-fifth city of the United States, thanks to the cordial co-operation of Asia in getting up our census totals.

England is holding off from trusts in the hope that Mr. Morgan will be satisfied when he owns the United States and will let the old country alone.

When the airship becomes a practical agent of transportation protective tariffs will have to succumb to the world over. There will be no custom houses among the clouds and if there were the high-flying smugglers would not mind them.

Discussions as to the relative progress of the Constitution and the flag, in view of recent decisions at Washington perhaps might better take the form of an inferior court following the opinion of a Supreme bench. At least it is safe to say the Japanese will hardly go free today and stay free for any length of time.

The British Pacific cable will be completed, so Joseph Chamberlain thinks, by the end of 1902. Its nearest point of approach to Hawaii, save at the sea bottom, will be Norfolk Island. If the cable were for commercial purposes only we should get it, but there are military objects sought that would preclude the possibility of giving the cable a landing on foreign soil.

The condition of affairs in South Africa is such that Lord Kitchener's advice that the unmounted infantry be withdrawn and he be furnished with more mounted men, probably will be followed. Such successes as the capture of Steyn's papers, of the "Orange River Government," and a large number of prominent officers were certain to produce such result. The end cannot be long delayed.

Carnegie and Morgan have brought on the steel strike by showing too much money. The spectacle of their enormous gains enrages the mill-workers and the latter have struck for the purpose of getting a larger share of the iron and steel profits. Whether they will do so or not depends on their staying powers for, as the expert iron and steel-workers of the country, for whom substitutes cannot be found, they have the situation in their own hands.

This city needs to keep a watchful eye on ships and merchandise from the Orient. There is an appalling increase of the plague in China and many cases are reported from the Philippines. Japan seems to be escaping her usual sad experience, thanks to the energy and zeal of her health officials who have applied themselves to the eradication of the plague in a thoroughly scientific spirit. As a result of the rigorous quarantine it is not unlikely that very practical use will have to be made of the Japanese proposal for a universal warfare upon rats.

Once more a cigar-trip, being steered at will and alighting when its operator wished. This time the invention is that of a Frenchman, Dumont, and its first trial aroused hopes that it would win the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs. This is the second of the dirigible airships which the past two years have shown. The Zeppelin craft sailed well away and seemed to justify the prediction that it was on the right plan to settle the question of aerial navigation. Now there are two centers to watch, and the hope is strong that the conquest of the ether is accomplished.

The South Americans are to have a Pan-American Congress, the proceedings of which, they say, will be of much interest to Europe and will not afford an endorsement of the policies of the United States. One might have expected as much. This country has risked war for over seventy years on behalf of the mongrel peoples of South America, under the terms of the Monroe doctrine, and it is inviting war with Germany now. The gratitude we get is to have our proteges get as close to Europe and as far from us as they can. It would serve them right and save the United States a deal of future trouble and expense to abandon the Monroe doctrine and let South America feel the impact of European teeth.

A journal which lives off the Territory and yet always sides against it in any issue between its rights and interests and those of the Federal Government insists that the law requiring the prosecution of captains and mates of American vessels who inflict bodily harm on seamen under their command is "mandatory." Most laws are mandatory but we know of none that compel a prosecuting officer to swallow every foetid yarn he hears and try to fill the jail with shipping masters whom the boobies before the mast and the Sallow's Union ashore want to coerce. Such proceedings so rarely occur anywhere else in America that the Commissioner of Navigation posted the sodden sentence as a fact of exceptional interest to ship-captains the world over. In other places the drunken sailor, testifying against a captain or mate, gets about as much credence as does a Chinaman, testifying in a Western court against a white man. Here he is received with enthusiasm as a witness unspotted of the world. No wonder the walking delegates of the Seamen's Union never stroll by the Honolulu court house without respectfully coming to spit tobacco juice on the sidewalk.

MUST FOLLOW CONSTITUTION.

The decision of the second judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday ordering the release from prison of two Orientals who had been convicted during the period between the passage of the resolution of annexation and the Organic Act for the Territory, may open the door for endless litigation. There may be expected numerous questions arising as to what "municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands" is "not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States" and as a result was continued in force by the Newlands resolution. Whatever may be the consequences of such litigation, the fact remains that under the De Lima decision of the Supreme Court of the nation, every court must hold with it that the instant a country ceases to be foreign it becomes domestic.

According to the ruling of the Supreme Court there was no period of transition: the making of the Hawaiian Islands a part of the United States was effected by the signing of the resolution, and at once there could be but one law of the land, and that law was the municipal legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution. This, then, is not a mere question of wholesale jail delivery, but the application to this Territory of the decisions in the insular cases, decisions which have meant so much to us, in common with all annexed territory of the nation. It can have but one effect, to bring into review every act which may be susceptible of two interpretations, and there are in these latter days few clauses of the Constitution which have not been made to bear at least that number.

Leaving aside the matter of the decision proper, which quotes freely from the opinion in the De Lima case, there may be some sticklers for judicial etiquette who may find in the wording of the second judge undue reference to the opinions of the Territorial Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice. It might appear to one who reads the decision simply to get at the pronouncement of the jurist, that although declining the case upon the De Lima opinion of the United States Supreme Court, there should have been introduced matter relevant perhaps but certainly immaterial. There is no possible misconstruction of the sentences quoted from the Supreme Court's opinion. Yet one will find in the opinion of the circuit judge more space given to opinions of the local court than to that upon which the decision is based.

There may be some phases of the cases that reached a conclusion yesterday which eventually will lead to the punishment of the guilty. No allegation of innocence was made, nor need be made, to secure freedom according to the present process. It cannot be that in this summary way the people are to be deprived of their right to have those who commit infractions of the law placed in quarantine. This will entail much labor, but that there is a remedy is certain and the law officers of the Territory may be trusted to find it, and make the hand of justice felt upon the necks of the guilty.

If the algaroba tree does well in Australia, the people of the great southern continent will extend and perpetuate the good work begun in these islands by a Catholic priest and do themselves a signal service. The algaroba is one of the most useful trees known. It grows quickly, gives good shade, yields abundant fuel, supplies bees with sweet blossoms and stock with an edible and fattening bean. The worth of the tree to Hawaii is incalculable. We doubt, however, that in a country so subject as Australia is to long droughts, the algaroba will do its best. Many efforts have been made to introduce the tree in Southern California, but without known success.

The statement that the transports would soon take the great circle route between the Coast and the Philippines was dictated to the Advertiser by General Lodington, Quartermaster General of the Army, and commander of the transport service. For a subaltern like the quartermaster of the Grant to deny the statement of his superior officer, who has the whole matter in his hands, strikes us as a fine exhibition of nerve. It may be added that General Lodington complimented the accuracy of the Advertiser's interview by giving this paper another important one the next day.

The Hawaiians themselves are getting the bad effect of Home Rule incompetence in the Legislature. A lot of them in the employ of the garbage bureau struck because their wages had to be cut down, owing, of course, to the fact that the Legislature had not provided enough money to pay them. To the end they lost their jobs. Probably before the year is out a great many more men who voted the Home Rule ticket will find themselves in the same plight.

Attorney General Dole is again giving distasteful evidence of bias by appealing to the Supreme Court against the Gear jail delivery. There seems to be no hope of improvement in Mr. Dole's case, as he is hopelessly prejudiced against adding to Honolulu's free criminal class.

We can hardly share the enthusiasm of one or two contemporaries over the fact that Judge Gear is causing a general jail delivery of thieves, murderers and rape fends, but are in hope that the fact will not be taken as another startling sign of the un-American politeness of the reptilian missionary press.

New Honolulu Line.

The Globe Navigation Company of San Francisco is awaiting the arrival of the steamers Meteor, Eureka and Tampico, en route to San Francisco from the eastern coast with cargoes of coal. These steamers are said to be intended for a new line to be established between Seattle and Honolulu. The Meteor will be specially fitted up for the transportation of fruits on return trips from Honolulu to the Sound, and for this purpose will have a cold storage plant installed upon arrival at San Francisco.

So Chin Chin, the Chinese reformer, who passed through here some months ago for the mainland, and who was to be deported at one time, has been granted permission to remain in the States.

JAPAN'S PRESENT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION SUMMARIZED

TOKYO, July 15th.—The following given in a Tokyo paper as the views of a certain economist summarizes the present economic depression of Japan in happy terms and may be read with interest:

GLOOMY ASPECT

Since last year, the want of capital has been keenly felt in every branch of industry and the rate of interest has risen, while stocks and prices in general have fallen considerably. The circulation of money has been paralyzed, and large stocks of merchandise are lying idle here and there unable to find sale. Manufacturers are so hard up that they cannot afford to buy necessary materials, yet so long as they have each a certain number of hands under them they must find some means to keep them occupied. Hence many of the factory owners are drawing money at insurers' rates, and several firms have failed and banks suspended payments. It is no wonder then that posters of "Offices to let" are daily on the increase even in the most prosperous streets of the capital. Many of those firms that are apparently doing well are probably on the brink of ruin. In short, the panic which has attacked other countries has not made an exception of Japan.

JAPAN'S OWN FAULT.

The late Japan-China war having rewarded the country with more than three hundred million yen for his victory, the nation has been puffed up, so to speak, like a poor man who has suddenly risen to fortune by lottery, and has indulged in buying luxuries and starting unnecessary works and gone on increasing the cost of living. The result of this extravagance is the present economic depression, which may be compared to the stomach complaint of a greedy eater who gormandizes when given enough money till fever attacks him. As fever begins to subside at a certain stage, so an economic disturbance has its end; and as a fever patient has to suffer various pains in his convalescent condition, so the economic world has to witness many unpleasant incidents before it completely recovers from the state of panic. All work and establishments which have been started in days of temporary activity subsequent to the war with China without regard to national resources, being a real obstacle to the healthy development of the country, must be done away with, and will have to fall by their own weight if the economic convalescence is really to follow. As painful as it is to see mercantile or industrial concerns falling one after another. Unless such concerns fall down, the proper course of the national currency and affairs will remain blocked up, and there will be no hope of improvement. Various enterprises started before the people's actual means are now fast dwindling away, the capital sustaining them having been exhausted; and business in general is returning to its original scale—a scale proportionate to the means of capitalists. Any movement that has gone too far must always have its painful reaction, and for this capitalists can blame nobody, as the fault lies in themselves.

BANK OF JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Under the present circumstances, it is quite natural for a certain section of business men to cry for measures to relieve their distress. The Bank of Japan has, however, restricted its advances by withdrawing its notes from circulation, and has shown reluctance to respond to the general demand for capital, judiciously we believe. A man who is just recovering from his long illness and feels a

keen appetite should not be given too much food, otherwise he may injure his stomach and be ill again. The complaint raised in certain quarters that the Bank hesitates to make advances on such an important staple as silk is like that of a greedy patient bewailing the insufficiency of his diet. The excess of imports over exports has continued for years and the efflux of specie knows no end. In this precarious state of affairs it is but proper for a central bank to raise its rate of interest and withdraw its notes from circulation in order to maintain the stability of the conversion system and take steps to lead the economic world gradually back to its normal condition. With the Bank of Japan pursuing such a course, other banking concerns have of course to be cautious correspondingly, inasmuch as they cannot freely utilize the capital of the central bank even if they may have plenty of good securities or drafts to pawn, while their creditors are apt to be alarmed by absurd reports and ready to draw off their deposits at any moment. Every bank has, therefore, to reserve a large amount of funds against its creditors, so much reducing the amount of money in circulation. Moreover, the credit of individuals usually fluctuates at times. One who could collect a million yen yesterday may not be able to borrow half as much today. The necessity of keeping large amounts of reserve funds, coupled with the uncertainty of the credit of individuals, renders it impossible for any bank to make advances as freely as at better times. It is then too much to say that banks are reluctant to lend; on the contrary, they are always anxious to lend as much as they can afford to do, if they can only be certain of the resources of their debtors.

BRIGHTER FUTURE IN PROSPECT.

How long the present depression will last is a question which everybody naturally asks. Japan's economic organization is on a very limited scale as compared with that of Europe or America, and its different parts are not related to one another as closely as in other countries. This want of close relation does not make the whole work smoothly under ordinary circumstances; but then there is this advantage, that the failure of a few banking, industrial, or commercial concerns does not tell on the whole to any serious extent. In a country where the credit system is not fully developed, such seems to be always the case. Many firms apparently doing well may really be on the verge of ruin, and the comparative rarity of cases of bankruptcy may partly be accounted for by the fact that Japan has not yet advanced to the stage when a single failure may suspend the vitality of the whole economic mechanism. Be the theory whatever it may be, the Bank of Japan firmly sticks to the policy of withdrawing its notes, and other banking concerns have to use the utmost caution in making advances; while all firms whose resources are exhausted have been doomed to their natural fate, and it seems no firm of questionable standing remains in existence—the long continued depression has so thoroughly swept and cleansed the business world. This must be a rude shock to Japan, from the smarting effects of which the country may have to suffer for some time to come. Now that the people have become cautious, however, we may console ourselves by the fact that the worst has already come, and the pains which we are suffering and will have to suffer for a little time longer are harbingers of better days, such being usually the way to recovery. It is impossible to say exactly when the longed-for activity will again come, but should the silk trade of this year change to be active Japan will be nearly ready, in the position of a patient bed-ridden for many days past who has no far improved as to be able to walk in the suburbs.

SUGAR NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. I. Dear Sirs—We last addressed you 10th inst. per steamship Ventura.

Sugar—Prices in the local market have since declined: July 15th, 10 points; July 13th, 10 points, and again, July 15th, 30 points; Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, being as follows: Dominos, half barrels 8.00 cents, boxes 6.25 cents; cubes, A crushed and fine crushed, 5.75 cents; powdered, 5.35 cents; candy granulated, 5.35 cents; dry granulated, fine, 5.25 cents; dry granulated, coarse, 5.25 cents; confectioners' A, 5.25 cents; fruit granulated, 5.25 cents; beet granulated, 5.15 cents; Magnolia A, 4.85 cents; Extra C, 4.75 cents; Golden C, 4.65 cents. Similar reductions were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands, being 5 cents for dry granulated.

Basils—July 10th, cost and freight sale, 700 tons at 4.185 cents, and on same date, although not reported until July 11th, cost and freight sale, 450 tons at 4.22 cents, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on July 10th of 4.2025 cents; San Francisco, 3.8725 cents, inasmuch as no sales have since been reported.

London Beets—July 10th, 34; 11th to 15th, 35 1/4d.

Dry Granulated, New York—No change save that from telegraphic reports at hand, Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers effected a reduction of 10 points on July 15th. We have, however, at this writing received no advice of this change having been met by the other refiners.

London Cane—July 10th quotes Java No. 15, D. S., 10s 10 1/4d. Fair refining, 10s; same date last year, 12s 1/4d and 12s 5d, respectively. July beets, 3s 3d, against 11s 5 1/4d same date last year; August beets, 3s 3d, against 11s 5 1/4d same date last year.

New York under date of the 10th instant, the market for raws continues steady and firm, with moderate business at the current quotations for parcels on the C. I. F. basis. Sugars continue to arrive in large quantities, but are being stored for the most part, in the absence of buyers who can take care of the delivery. In refined the weather continues favorable for large consumption, and although posted rates remain unchanged, shadings continue to some extent.

Java Sugar Exports—The situation from Batavia, according to advices received by cablegram, July 14th, is as follows: Exports during June to Europe and America by steamers, 73,000 tons in 1901; 53,000 tons in 1900. Exports during June, elsewhere, by sailers and steamers, 25,000 tons in 1901; 12,845 tons in 1900.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. I. Dear Sirs—We last had this pleasure the 16th inst. per U. S. T. Grant. Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market, or for export to Honolulu, prices established 15th instant still being in force.

Basils—July 16th, no sales; consequently basis for 94-degree centrifugals in New York 4.2025 cents, San Francisco 3.8725 cents, established by transactions which occurred on the 15th instant, still prevails.

London Beets—July 16th, 35 1/4d.

New York Refined—No change.

London Cane—July 12th, quotes Java No. 15, D. S., 10s 10 1/4d; fair refining, 10s 3/4d; July beets, 3s 3/4d; August beets, 3s 3/4d.

California Beets—We are sending you by this opportunity a copy of today's issue of the San Francisco Examiner, which contains an article relative to the present situation of the beet sugar industry in California, which may prove of interest.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices from New York under date of the 12th instant, indicate a quiet and steady market for raws in the absence of buyers, while foreign markets are unchanged. Unfavorable weather for the beet crop is reported from Europe. It is apparent that the influence upon the beet and other sugars of the world of the increase in exportations of Java is becoming more manifest. Refined is quiet and unchanged, and although posted quotations remain the same, it is evident that orders can be filled at the lowest rates named by any refiner.

Latest Statistical Position—Whitely & Gray report July 11, United States four ports in all hands, estimated July 10th, 1901, tons, against 154,000 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated July 9th, 122,000 tons, against 77,254 tons same period last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable July 11th, at latest uneven dates, 1,431,115 tons, against 1,278,967 tons; increase over last year, 152,148 tons.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Every Exertion a Task
Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. S. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—without appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Hawaiian algaroba is being introduced into South Australia.

Professor Koebel, the government bugologist, is to leave for a visit to the other Islands soon.

The Maui baseballers contemplate challenging a Honolulu nine to a game at Wailuku in the near future.

Reports from Hawaii by the Mauna Loa are to the effect that continued activity is noticeable at the volcano.

Miss Rose Davidson, Hawaiian commissioner at the Pan-American Exposition, is in San Francisco, and will leave there for Honolulu on August 1.

Panicum grass is being supplied to the people of the different Islands as fast as Commissioner Taylor can fill the orders. Tantalus will soon be planted with this grass.

The Rapid Transit Company has settled the right of way difficulty through a strip of land extending from Alapai to Punchbowl streets, and will lay connecting track at once.

In a census bulletin upon the relative rank in population of the cities of the United States, Honolulu ranks ninety-fifth, with a population of 22,306, which is an increase of 7.6 per cent of the 1890 census.

Lieutenant Colonel French, Major Wood and Major Hines, of the Salvation Army, were passengers on the W. G. Hall yesterday for Kauai, where they will conduct a series of Salvation Army revival meetings.

The American schooner F. M. Slade, commanded by Captain Sorenson, arrived yesterday off the harbor from Newcastle. She has a cargo of coal for Eleia, Kauai, and will remain here until the port there is clear for her to enter and discharge.

Captain Edward Davis, appointed to the command of the artillery garrison at Camp McKinley, arrived yesterday on the transport Grant, from San Francisco, and will assume command at once. Major Ennis, formerly post commander, is now stationed at Fort Henry, near Baltimore.

With the conclusion of yesterday's business, the auditor closed the accounts of the fiscal year, ending June 30th. This means that all bills not cashed, will be classed as unpaid bills, and will be paid as soon as the appropriation bill shall have been passed.

A representative of the Union Pacific Railway left for the States last week after looking over the Islands for a few weeks. He came here in quest of Japanese laborers to work on the Union Pacific Railway lines, and secured about 200. They have departed for the Coast on various steamers, and will be sent to Utah and Wyoming upon arrival at San Francisco.

The non-arrival of Mr. Irwin, inspector of the free mail delivery system, is causing some apprehension as to whether or not the free delivery system will be inaugurated here on the first of August as promised. The men who took the will serve examinations for officers are becoming anxious to know whether they have passed their examinations and are to go to work.

J. W. Erwin, superintendent of the free delivery, will leave San Francisco for Honolulu on August 1. He will establish a free delivery system here. He will install ten letter carriers in the postoffice from the among the successful candidates for examination before the civil service board. Two men who passed the examination have already been notified of their success. These are Dennett and Sabate.

Dr. William Monsarrat says a published statement that the Honolulu Boat and Yacht Club built the first clubhouse at the harbor is incorrect. The first house, he said, was built by King Kalakaua, and the next by the Myrtle Club. This house was built soon after the organization of the club, in February, 1883. The Honolulu Club, he further said, was started to put the Myrtles out of business, but it lasted only a few years itself.

Mr. Seale of the Automobile Company is superintending the boxing up of the autos which are to be shipped back to the mainland to be remodeled to meet the conditions of Honolulu. Mr. Seale will go himself to the coast to personally see that the work is properly done. The matters of weighing and shadings are to receive particular attention and the company predicts that the autos will be a success in all respects when they are shipped back. New brakes are to be procured that will permit the autos to go up Punchbowl and Tantalus and return with safety. These autos were not allowed while the automobiles were running, as accidents were feared through the weakness of the old brakes.

SIMPLICITY OF SCIENCE.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that joggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Bacteria is composed of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the best known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 99 per cent of diseases are cured by the prompt and proper use of Bacteria. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kickapoo Indian Bacteria. Hobron Drug Co. agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

BY AUTHORITY.

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On and after August 15th, 1901, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kalia, North Kona, Hawaii, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, as continued in force by "An Act to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii" for right of purchase lands and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.

The following lots situate in the Districts of North and South Kona, Island of Hawaii:

No. of Lot.	No. of Map.	Location of Land.	Area, Acres.	Value.
16	11	Kealahiki, N. Kona	13.10	33.30
7	25	Kalama, S. Kona	33.30	333.00
1	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	70.20	210.60
2	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	37.20	329.20
3	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	35.30	215.40
5	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	19.20	115.20
6	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	20.50	182.50
7	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	46.00	115.00
8	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	50.00	126.00
9	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	51.50	123.75
10	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	42.50	108.75
11	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	55.50	51.00
12	26	Olelopana and Opihaili, S. Kona	24.30	36.45
3	27	Kukulopae, S. Kona	11.00	35.40
4	27	Kukulopae, S. Kona	18.00	54.00
6	27	Kukulopae, S. Kona	16.20	48.60
7	27	Kukulopae, S. Kona	17.00	42.50

Each applicant may not acquire more than one lot.

QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANTS.

Must be 18 years of age, a citizen of or have taken out certificate of declaration of becoming a citizen of the United States of America.

CONDITIONS OF RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASE.

Term: Twenty-one years.
Rental: Eight per cent on the appraised value given in lease, payable semi-annually.

The lessee must from the end of the first to the end of the fifth year continuously maintain his home on the leased premises.

The lessee must have in cultivation at the end of three years five per cent and at the end of five years ten per cent of his holding, and maintain on agricultural land an average of ten trees to the acre.

Pastoral land must be fenced.
Interest in right of purchase lease is not assignable without written consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands, but the lease may be surrendered to the Government.

In case of forfeiture or surrender of right of purchase lease, re-appraisal is made of the land and of permanent improvements thereon, and if the land is again disposed of, the incoming tenant shall pay for such permanent improvements and the amount when so reduced by the Government shall be paid to the surrendering lessee.

At any time after third year of leasehold term, the lessee is entitled to a Land Patent giving fee simple title, upon his payment of the appraised value set forth in lease, if he has reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent of his leased premises, and has substantially performed all other conditions of his lease.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kalia, North Kona, Hawaii.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
July 16th, 1901.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PURCHASE MAY BE MADE.

At any time after third year of leasehold term, the lessee is entitled to a Land Patent giving fee simple title, upon his payment of the appraised value set forth in lease, if he has reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent of his leased premises, and has substantially performed all other conditions of his lease.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kalia, North Kona, Hawaii.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
July 16th, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On and after this date no application will be received from any employee of this Commission, appointive or otherwise, for the purchase, lease or other disposition of the Public Lands, nor will any person who may be acting for this Commission in the disposition of Public Lands under any system recognized by the Laws of Hawaii be allowed to bid or become the purchaser of the same.

Honolulu, T. H., July 15th, 1901.
(Signed) EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Approved: (Signed) HENRY K. COOPER,
Acting Governor.

Notice is hereby given that MR. JOHN A. MAGUIRE has this day been appointed a member of the North Kona Road Board in place of MR. J. C. LENOIR, resigned.

J. H. BOYD,
Superintendent of Public Works.
Public Works Office, Honolulu July 1, 1901.

OLD WORLD FINANCES

Gloomy Outlook For European Countries.

LONDON, July 14.—There is little encouragement to be derived from a review of financial conditions in London at present. The conditions may be fairly described as bad, and the most optimistic are forced to admit that the era of prosperity and recovery, so often predicted, must now be postponed to a very indefinite future.

What had seemed a promising outlook has grown worse from the day of the announcement of the failure of the Leipzig Bank. While at first this seemed an isolated event, it now appears to have involved Germany, Belgium and even Paris in a severe depression. The Germans, anxious to strengthen their financial position, threw securities recklessly on an unresponsive market. Every fresh effort to realize, only accentuated the downward movement. Following this continental depression came the Argentine financial bill riots. Next came the most serious and most unexpected blow of all—the bad break in New York, just when the disbursement of a big crowd of impending dividends, estimated at \$150,000,000, led London to expect the bottom dropped out of everything here. Consols touched the lowest point since 1875, and home rails fell 20 to 30 per cent from last year's highest figures.

In the American section there was an immense decline, the greatest being in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which fell off 17 points, and Atchison, which fell off 16 points. Union Pacific shares declined 14 points, and other Americans showed proportionate losses. It is now rumored here that the decline was the result of a preconcerted plan by the leaders of the market to shake out the weak bull interests. Fortunately, the local bull account is a comparatively small one, but the moral effect of trading has been decidedly depressing.

The money outlook for the future is quieter and easier.

BERLIN, July 14.—Last week ended with a new low record of quotations in most industrial, many showing violent falls. Complete pessimism marked the trade of the week. The news from the industrial centers continued unfavorable. The newspapers generally concur in the opinion that the downward movement has not yet been exhausted. All describe the tone of the market as extremely depressed and hopeless. Many companies, in the course of the week, made discouraging reports, and the air was thick with unfavorable rumors.

Interest in Wall street revived, but trading was slight except in Canadiana. Wall street's nervousness caused renewed apprehension, and the papers are now calculating the probable effects here of a crisis in New York. The Kreuz Zeitung asserts that German speculators have heavy engagements in New York.

The money market continues to show a great abundance of money, call loans relating to 2½ per cent. Discounts remain at 3 per cent.

The Prussian state railways department has ordered 300 locomotives at prices 2 per cent lower than those in the last order.

NICARAGUA CLOSES COLLEGES

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 17.—Nicaragua has recently closed three of the four national colleges, supported by the State. Defending this action, it is said there are not enough advanced scholars among the youth of the country to fill more than one college. President Zelaya has ordered that English be taught in the national high schools instead of music, as heretofore. The closing of these colleges is also supposed to follow the Government's efforts at economical administration. While economy is called for in all civil branches of the Government, expenses connected with feeding and drilling a large number of soldiers are not curtailed. A military parade ground is being prepared in Managua, and on July 11 there will be a military celebration of the eighth anniversary of the success of the revolution of the political party now in power, attended, under compulsion, by all Nicaraguans subject to military service.

According to a representative of the Governor of the Province of Jinotega, 6,000 head of cattle have died in this province recently, owing to the lack of pasturage, as the hot weather dries and burns the grass.

The chiefs of the Government's Auditing Department declare the sum of paper money in circulation in Nicaragua December 31, 1900, to have been \$3,301,438, and that he does not know how much paper money has been issued since that date.

The Government of Nicaragua has decided to farm out for one year for \$300,000 Nicaraguan currency, the internal revenue tax levied on the planting, cultivation and sale of tobacco. The Government's conditions to this deal have been published and propositions will be heard in July.

It is reported that France, through her Consular agent at Managua, is endeavoring to effect a commercial treaty with the government of President Zelaya.

THE PERIL OF TRUSTS.

England Watching Its Development in the United States.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steel strike in America is attracting much attention in England generally, and while long articles are being printed in the newspapers on the subject, no comment is made in the editorial columns, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune. John Burns has been less reticent, for he forecasts an American Armageddon with the revival of the old slavery feeling and the transformation of trusts into State organizations held in

political power by hordes of workmen. Financiers watch the quotations on Wall street and are unmoved by socialist trades combinations in America and if they survive the great conflict with organized labor, concentration of capital will be promoted in England.

A BIG NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

NEW YORK, July 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The mobilization of two fleets at Portsmouth and Devonport for naval maneuvers of exceptional interest serves to divert public attention to the inglorious and protracted war in South Africa. The channel fleet and the reserve squadron will be pitted against each other in an ingenious scheme of paper warfare devised by the Admiralty, and two admirals will try to out-manuever each other. Both fleets were rapidly mobilized, and the cruise will be followed by the nation from day to day with pride and interest, whether one admiral or the other succeeds in breaking through the official scheme, based almost too obviously upon the strategic value of Gibraltar and the possibility of a French fleet getting ahead of an English fleet in reaching the goal. The two squadrons are not evenly matched. One is much faster and stronger than the other.

These naval maneuvers are more elaborate and costly than those conducted in recent years. It is Lord Selbourne's first attempt to exploit the resources of the British navy, and he is not counting the cost. Possibly the government considers it expedient to make a big naval demonstration at a time when British military prestige has suffered from the tedious conflict with the Boers.

LAST OF THE OLD BUILDINGS AT YALE

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), July 14.—Old North College and Lyceum Hall are being torn down to make way for the new Yale campus. This means a thousand-fold more to Yale men throughout the country than the mere words tell. It means that all the buildings but one of Yale's famous Old Brick Row have now passed, and that he who returns to New Haven henceforth comes as to strange country. The demolition of the old buildings has already begun. In a fortnight, or more nothing will be left of the historic structures but heaps of brick and ruin. The old is passing away at Yale rapidly. New Yale is ever shouldering the old to the wall.

Lyceum Hall was built within two years of a century ago, in 1833, and it is still sound in every timber, as the workmen find as they tear down the old walls. North College, the last of the Old Brick Row to be erected, was built in 1821. For several decades after it was built North College was a rendezvous for the richest and most exclusive among underclass men. The ground of North College was the scene of a number of college pranks and even worse offenses. It sheltered a band of students during the "Fireman's" riots of the forties, and in 1845 the murdered tutor Dwight was taken into a North corridor while his student assailant escaped.

AN AIR SHIP SWIMS THE ETHER

PARIS, July 12.—Parisians of the southwest section of the capital were surprised in the early hours of the morning to see an enormous cigar-shaped airship sailing briskly 300 feet above the tops of their houses, manipulated, apparently, with the same ease as an automobile on the earth's surface. The airship rose from the banks of the Seine, near St. Cloud, described a large circle, then hurriedly darted toward the Eiffel Tower, where it suddenly sank a few minutes for repairs; then rose again and floated triumphantly over the city, finally disappearing in the smoky morning air.

This spectacular maneuver was the trial trip of Santos Dumont's new airship, which will make its final trip tomorrow in an attempt to win a prize of 100,000 francs (\$19,000) offered by Henry Deutsch, an aeronauts enthusiast, for a single cable of being accurately steered. Barring a slight accident to its steering gear, this morning's trial was entirely successful. The ship obeyed gracefully and promptly the hand of the young aeronaut who occupied a small platform in front of the motor.

Shortly after the airship had descended Dumont, who appeared greatly delighted with the success of his experiment, said: "I consider the prize already won for my airship was completely obedient."

If tomorrow's trial should prove equally successful the prize will probably be awarded to Dumont, who may be credited with the final solving of the steerable airship problem.

CONGER BOUND FOR PEKING

Minister E. H. Conger was among the passengers on the Nippon Maru who registered at the Moana Hotel last evening. He is returning to China after having spent some two months on the Mainland, where he has been busy attending to such duties as his position demanded of him. He is travelling alone. His wife and daughter will join him sometime in the spring.

"The Chinese question presents no new features," said Minister Conger last night. "The State Department has given out all the information that is considered wise to be made public at this time. Beyond their statement, I do not care to go. Commissioner Rockhill and Herbert G. Squire, secretary of the Legation, have, I believe, been doing excellent work during my absence. I will assume entire charge of negotiations after my arrival in Peking. I believe, from the condition which affairs have assumed that it will not be long before peace in the Orient is restored."

"While in my old Iowa home I was asked if I would accept the nomination for Governor of that State. I said if the nomination were tendered to me I would, without hesitancy. Whether this will be done remains to be seen."

Mr. Conger is accompanied by Mr. G. W. Drollette of Evansville, Indiana who is to be his private secretary.

The third National Bund Shooting Festival convened at San Francisco last week.

HER BOW WAS CUT OFF

Steamer Survives a Remarkable Blow.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 17.—With forty feet of her bow cut clean off in a collision with the steam yacht Wild Duck, at midnight, the steamer Tremont, of the Joy line, which left Boston yesterday for New York with 300 passengers, was towed into New London and beached today.

All her passengers had been transferred to other steamers in the sound and continued their trip to New York. Captain Wilcox of the Tremont says the night was perfectly clear and the steamer was proceeding on her usual course when, about twelve miles west of Cornfield Light, a schooner-rigged steam yacht was made out on the bow. The officers of the Tremont supposed that the yacht would pass astern of the vessel, as her course seemed to be on a line diagonal to that of the Tremont. No danger was thought of until the yacht had approached to within a quarter of a mile, when she was hailed from the Tremont and no answer was received. When, too late, the Tremont attempted to change her course to avoid the impending collision, the sharp prow of the yacht struck her about thirty feet back of the port bow and sheered diagonally across, coming out on the starboard side.

The force of the impact was sufficient to throw passengers from their bunks and caused the greatest excitement among them for a time, but the officers of the Tremont maintained discipline. The steamer City of Worcester and the City of Lowell were both near by, and promptly went to the assistance of the Tremont. As soon as the extent of the Tremont's injury was known the City of Lowell ran alongside and the transfer of passengers from the disabled boat was quickly effected. The crew of the Tremont remained on board their vessel and accepted an offer of the steamer New Hampshire for assistance to New London. In tow of that steamer the Tremont reached here today. Immediately after the accident the steam yacht backed away from the Tremont and left immediately, coming into New London harbor early today. From shore it appeared that she had sustained considerable injury to her stem. Captain Wilcox insists that if proper lookout had been kept on the yacht the collision would not have occurred. The accident to the Tremont is the second misfortune that has come to the Joy line fleet within three weeks. The steamer Old Dominion, of that line, is now on the rocks off Rye Beach, where she struck on a foggy night.

THE TRIAL OF EARL RUSSELL

NEW YORK, July 17.—Emphatic protests are heard against the expensive trial rendered necessary by the survival of privilege when a peer is charged with a felony, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. Some of these press remonstrances are probably caused by the difficulty of securing seats when the court officials are reserving every available place for the privileged classes. Not only will the state be involved in a large expense by the preparations for Earl Russell's trial, but the judges of the king's bench division will be brought in from assize towns at great inconvenience and the normal functions of the higher courts will be temporarily suspended.

Many sensible people consider that the game is not worth the candle and advocate an immediate alteration in the statute so as to render another trial by peers for felony impossible.

The peeresses have claimed the seats reserved for them, and there will be a large muster of peers. One peculiarity of this trial by jury of peers is that several relatives of Earl Russell will pass judgment on him. There are so many anomalies that this is likely to be the last trial of the kind in England.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is stated on high local authority in London, that Earl Russell will plead guilty to the charge of bigamy when his case comes up before the House of Lords.

The London correspondent of the World says the Earl has been advised to take this step, and that if he follows the advice the proceedings will be brief consisting simply of a statement for the prosecution and a plea in extenuation by the defense.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA IS PROSTRATED

NEW YORK, July 17.—It is unofficially reported in London, according to a dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser, that Queen Alexandra was prostrated by the heat and consequently arrangements for her visit to London were upset. The extreme weather affects even the dignity of the judges of the high courts, who have been obliged to remove their ponderous wigs. Their example was followed by barristers and for the first time the absence of wigs during court proceedings has shocked the more conservative visitors while it has added greatly to the comfort of bench and bar.

LONDON, July 17.—Queen Alexandra will arrive in London at 9 o'clock tonight. She intended to come yesterday afternoon, but the journey was postponed on account of the extreme heat.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

The steamer Meteor, which is destined for the new Seattle-Honolulu line put into Rio de Janeiro on July 10 with a damaged rudder.

HOUSE IS AGAIN SHY

Expense Money Is All Gone Now.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Although the House at its meeting yesterday passed the act providing for the payment of the unpaid bills of the various departments upon first reading, there is a good prospect that there will be such a fight precipitated before Friday that the end of the session may be put off, even now that it is in sight.

Behind this fight is the old plaint of the extravagances of the House. When the extra session was called there was no money to pay any quantity of bills which had been put over. There was a scramble for the cash, and as the House had got to the money first it was the Senate bills which went over. This, the \$20,000 was licked up in short order. When the last appropriation came up there was a movement in the Senate to provide enough to pay all bills that might arise and as a result there was an amendment which put the amount in the Appropriation bill at \$20,000, instead of the first amount, \$15,000. The compromise which was reached came about in the Conference Committee. The conferees asked for actual figures as to expenditures but these were impossible of ascertainment, as it would have required great hardihood for any one to estimate what was to be done in the matter of introducing bills, and thus show what was to be paid out in the way of printing. The best estimate was that the Senate would need \$9,000 and the House \$6,000, to which the sum of \$1,000 for each House was added, and the bill passed at \$17,000.

Events have proved the correctness of the estimates on the part of the Senate conferees, for should the Senate adjourn on Saturday there would remain, after all bills had been paid, some \$3 to the credit of the upper body, out of the appropriation of that last appropriation. But the House is not so fortunate. The money set apart for that body will not hold out. The estimate is that there will be a shortage, when all bills are paid, of something like \$2,000, which will have to go over to the next session of the Legislature, unless the members stay here for another week or attach their bills to the deficiency measure, which is now under consideration. The former course is not to be thought of at all, they say, and the latter proposes some difficulties. The way at last seems to be opened for the lower body to get the money for its bills, and this plan may cause a deadlock in the upper body.

One of the three amendments which have been put into the unpaid bills act is that which provides for the repayment of \$1,829.23 to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, which paid that amount excess in license and stamps. Senator Carter persuaded the Senate of the correctness of this claim and the result was its insertion in this bill. The House is perfectly willing to pass the item as to the cash, but it proposes to make a new object for the disbursement. There is a sentiment in favor of applying the amount to the payment of the bills incurred by the Legislature, and it is said that this will be done when, today, the bill is referred to committee for action. The result is certain, there will be a fight provoked in the Senate which may make it hard or impossible for the final adjournment to take place Saturday, as is now proposed.

Members of the Upper House insist that the bills of the Legislature should be paid out of a specific appropriation for the purpose. There will be arguments made setting forth that as there is no more money in the Treasury to the account of the running expenses there should be a putting off of the bills or an appropriation made for the purpose. The first will not appeal to the men to whom the money is due and the second would mean six days more. This is not to be thought of, and there will result another disagreement between the two bodies.

There was nothing done in the Senate yesterday except the passage of the Brown bill on its third reading. This was accomplished by the presence of the bare number as prescribed, ten members being in their places and voting for the bill. The business was done inside a half-hour and the Senate then adjourned until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. By that time it is expected there will be no question as to the result of the consideration of the bill by the House.

The message of the Senate to the lower body was ready and the latter was in shape to get to business as soon as it came to order. In the first place, as soon as the morning business was concluded there was a motion to take up the bill on its first reading, and there was no objection, so this was done. After this stage there was a flat place for a minute, when Prendergast moved that the bill be sent to committee at once. This does not accord to the rules of action in the House, and to aid his fellow over a hard place Emmelhuth moved the rules be suspended. There was no enthusiasm over the matter, however, and the House adjourned without action. The plan was to have the bill sent to a special committee so that change could be made and then in case there could be no agreement by this morning let the bill be sent through its second reading and give the committee two days instead of one to-day. The adjournment was to 10 a. m. to-day.

Military Balloon Explodes

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—During operations with a military balloon near Schlusselburg, on an island in the Neva, 21 miles east of this city, the balloon exploded and burst up. One person was killed and twenty were injured, several fatally.

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And light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So African Depot: LEXWON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 26
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 2
COPTIC	AUG. 8	GAELIC	AUG. 13
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 27
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 29
GAELIC	SEPT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 6
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 21

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.

Gasoline Boats for South Seas. Gasoline as a motive power for boats has grown rapidly in favor in the southern seas. Half a dozen engines have been sent from here during the past three months, and two more will go away on the next Australian steamer. One is for the Auckland, New Zealand, harbor boat, and the other is for a schooner that is to run between Wellington, New Zealand and Cook Island. Both are eighty-five horsepower machines, and are expected to drive the boats they are intended for at a ten knot clip—San Francisco Call.

Explosion in Sweden. STOCKHOLM, July 17.—An explosion occurred today at the Gylltop Powder Works at Norrm, province of Orebro, wrecking seven buildings. Four persons were killed and a number injured.

Manila is to have a stock exchange modeled after that in San Francisco.

